Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Not only postponement. If the Chair says that it does not apply, then it is all right.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have already given my ruling that the Bills may be taken up now by Government.

Which Bill the Government propose to take up now?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—The Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—The next Bill will be Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill today. And if time permits, the amending Bill touching Bellary, the Irrigation Amendment Bill and also Sales-Tax Amendment Bill may be taken up.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—If you allow them to reach the third Bill, they are too willing.

THE MYSORE ELECTRICITY (TAXATION ON CONSUMPTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

2 P.M.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Before I say anything about the Bill, I just wish to mention here that the Bill was introduced on the 8th instant. In the Bill as printed, there is a small error. Instead of "unit", the word 'rupees' has come up. In the original Act itself, there is no such thing as 'per rupee'. The original Act mentions only 2 pies per unit and in section 3, it says: "A tax calculated at a rate not exceeding 2 pies per unit". It is this that is proposed to be amended by this Bill, and so the word "rupee" is obviously an error; an erratum had been published and a fresh copy of the Bill is also published in which it is four pies per unit. So much for the error that had crept in.

Sir, in introducing this very small Bill, I wish to say one word especially as one that is new to the State and can appreciate the glories that are in this State much better than those that have been here for a long time. All over the land it is known that you have gold in Kolar. The world also knows that you have white gold started in Sivasamudram and carried on in Shimsha and now produced in Jog also. I say that this white gold is much more valuable than ordinary gold.

A MEMBER.—Platinum.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Platinum which is more valuable than the gold that is in Kolar though the latter is sought after by everybody.

I say that the white gold—electricity—is one of the most important productive agencies that the last century has been able to give to humanity and the people of Mysore have been very forward in appreciating the value and importance of developing this commodity. I am sure many have seen the small chart that has been published and about which all ought to be proud—I do not know whether this has been seen by every one. (Showing the chart) You will see, Sir, here in this chart one aspect of the use of electricity has been carried on in such a rapid manner. It started in 1928 and in the last four years especially the curve has gone up very much. This is the curve showing the increase in the use of electricity for lifting water. As we all know during the last four years, South India has suffered a great deal for want of adequate rains. Here in Mysore, people have been able to meet that handicap by using to as great an extent as possible electric power that is available here. In other fields also electricity has been used to a great extent. Indeed I am told, Sir, that even in the domestic sphere, electricity is being used for cooking purposes which is something not yet thought of in many parts of India. It has been calculated in Mysore they are using per capita 50 units of electric current whereas in rest of India it is only 12 units. This is indeed a remarkable thing. And equally important is its use in the industrial development.

Electricity is indeed very valuable and important to the growth of any state or nation. It is therefore necessary that we should nourish and maintain and make it prosper to greater and greater dimensions. As you all know a number of questions have been asked by the Hon'ble Members regarding the need for supplying electricity all over the State and that is an indication of the increasing awareness of the use of electricity in the State. Even in Bellary, which has now been merged into this State, there has been a great appreciation of electricity they can get from Mysore; where we could not probably find even a single line or pump set last year, we have been able to supply a few pump sets here and there and we expect to supply a few more during the course of the year. Some Hon'ble Member was saying this morning—I am sure he was not at all serious when he remarked that during this year we are going to supply electric current only to Bellary. I want to tell that Hon'ble Member that no such greedy thing will be done by anybody that comes from Bellary. Bellary people you can expect will be very reasonable and appreciative of the hospitality and the goodness of you all.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepalli—Gudibanda).—On a point of explanation. It is I who said that, Sir. I am sorry, I withdraw that.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I knew that. I knew that the Hon'ble Member Sri Narayana Reddy was having a good joke at my expense, and I appreciate it. (*Laughter*). He knows the value of electricity and they are all making use of it. While that is the case, Sir, and while there is no doubt that electricity is a great factor for any country's development, it is also necessary that we should take all steps to develop more and more of electric current in this State. There is vast possibility here if only one looks at the map of the State and especially the Western Ghats one realises the large number of rivers that flow from these mountains, waters come down from these ghats either to the east or to the west and which are capable of potential electric current that can be developed. The possibility of developing the electric current is so very great that we should do everything in our power for its development. Especially this House which is the custodian of its wealth and welfare should take every step possible to see that all that we do tends towards the development of this great gift that has been given to us in the State.

Sir, in this regard I wish to say that another chart has been prepared (showing another chart). This is the chart that has been prepared which shows in a very striking manner the rates that are charged for electricity in this country. This refers to rates charged for irrigation pump sets. Here is Mysore charging the lowest for the electric current that it supplies to its people.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—Please read out the comparative costs, Sir.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—In Mysore it is :5 of an anna; in Travancore it is ·75; in Madras a bit above that; in Bombay somewhere about ·8; in U.P. 1·25 and about the same in Punjab.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Will you please give the figures for Bengal?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It is not given here. I am sorry.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—In Bengal it is much less than all these figures. It is conveniently omitted.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—We need not bother about Bengal at all. We need bother ourselves about our own neighbours. Here are Bombay and Madras and that would serve my purpose. I say this to make out a point that we have been charging rather very low rates in Mysore. The rates that we are charging in the field of industry are also very low. I have got comparative figures for Madras and Bombay and also for Mysore and I find that the rates here are lower than those either in Madras or in Bombay. The way these rates are mentioned is rather peculiar. It is rather a difficult thing for a layman to find out what it is like but I have studied these figures and I am in a position to say that the rates charged

(Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.)

in Mysore are the lowest in the field of industry. I can mention one thing here and that is this. For domestic purpose Mysore charges four annas per unit with no surcharge. Whereas Bombay charges 15 to 33¼ per cent; Madras charges 5½ annas per unit which is certainly higher than ours. Madras is 5·5 inclusive of surcharge. That is so far as domestic current is concerned. Even there we are lower than everybody else. When we come to a thing like small industries, you will be surprised that we charge 1 anna per unit whereas Bombay charges 1·25 annas per unit and a surcharge of 15—33¼ per cent or 1·25 annas. When we come to large-scale industries you find there also we are charging very low. I am not going to mention rates charged, for instance, to factories like the Belagola factory or the K. G. F. where we charge at ·49; to other industries we are charging ·65 of an anna and it compares very well with Madras where they charge ·75 per unit and they charge a surcharge of ·25 per cent. Bombay charges 15 to 33 1/3 per cent. These figures have been worked out and you will find that we are charging less than the other States. The rates that have been charged in our State are lower than the rates that are charged in our neighbouring States. Why I say this is, it proves my point that I am going to make hereafter. We have invested as much as 25 crores of rupees in this business. We have invested such a huge amount on this industry which, I think, we ought to be proud of. If we take of the depreciation 3·7 crores, the net capital is to the order of 21.6, that is about 22 crores of rupees. This is an important aspect that we should bear in mind. But our gross recipts are expected to be about 2.35 crores only on 22 crores of rupees. If we take out from it the working expenses of about 95 lakhs or so and the depreciation, you will find that our net income is of the order of 67 lakhs. On 22 crores of rupees, our net income is 67 lakhs! I am trying to take the view-point, for a while, of a businessman. Sir, in any business that we undertake or a businessman undertakes, he must run it in such a way that he at least gets interest for the capital that he has use for his business. When a private capital has been used, private individual takes the risk. But in an industr like this in which we use borrowed capital on which we pay interest of 4 per cent.....

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—Sir, in the statement of the Chief Minister, he has said that Government are not doing this on business line and they are not merchants.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I was not contradicting the Chief Minister's statement. I was saying that just for a minute I was taking the attitude of a businessman.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sri Narayana Reddy is very fond of you. (*Laughter.*)

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—He likes a good looking man. Why you should be envious, I cannot understand! (*Laughter.*) Sir, a big business like this will thrive only if it is based on firm foundation. In all business interest it is necessary. We should be able to put more and more capital into this business. That is the one point that I have in mind. It is not a Bania business that I am thinking of. It is not a Jew that is talking here at all. I am only one who is anxious to see that we should have more electric current. With such a huge demand, I think, in a couple of years, we would not be able to supply power adequately, with our present equipment. That is one of the important things that I wish to place before you. In a couple of years all the that is now produced with the present current equipment will be used and there will be need for the production of some more. There is Honnemaradu project to be taken up and there is Meke Datu and Shimsha and Manekurti and all that. It is necessary, if you ask me, that we should make use of all the waterfalls that we have in the State. If Hon'ble Members do not mind a personal reference, I used to be in a village near Rocky Mountain a few years ago. A small stream was cutting through the mountains. People of that

little village Logan, harnessed that and were producing current. There, the villagers were charged two dollars a month and they could have current for the entire house for any number of rooms and none of them had any meters to their houses. They said, 'use all the current that is available for whatever purpose you want.' People were using current for lighting, for heating, for cooking and for running the washing machine and other things. Here we have got several places where there are waterfalls. If you only look at the topographic map of the Western Ghats, you will find them. It is necessary that we should make use of these waterfalls. To make use of all that, we must have a large amount of capital. The capital that is required for Honnemaradu is a thing that is taxing our mind for some time. I think, Sir, we will be able to attract capital for all these and with all these works we will be able to supply current as cheaply as possible. This should be kept in mind. I need not mention here that we are taking loans at the rate of 4 per cent. I am also anxious, along with the member from Bagepally, that we should supply power to agriculturists as cheaply as passible or as economically as possible.

Sir, the income we get from electricity can be classified under three heads. One is, from those that use it for domestic purposes, for lighting, heating and cooking; next is, which is more important, those who use the current for irrigational purposes to grow more food or commercial crops; and then the third are those that use power as motive power for industries in general. Now, the bulk of the income comes from industries; that we must recognise. It is quite natural that industries have been able to consume a large amount of our current and I hope a day will come when we will be able to consume more current for industrial purposes, because it works both ways; it not only uses current but it also develops our country in a number of ways. I wish, Sir, we can reach a day when we will be able to melt iron not only at Bhadrvathi but in the huge iron and manganese mines at Sandur with the use of electric power. Our industries are in a position to pay better rates than they have been asked to pay till now. It is only a few minutes ago I narrated the rate that is being paid in different parts. I said what we are charging is not as high as it is charged in Madras and Bombay.

Sir, in 1950 Government took the initiative and levied a surcharge on the current that is consumed by industries to the extent of ten per cent and a Bill was passed. It was said that it should not be more than two pies per unit. As a matter of fact, none of the industries under that Act, have been charged as much as two pies except one industry and that is the cinema industry. It was already paying 2½ annas and according to this Act they were charged 2½ annas plus two pies. Other industries were charged at the rate of 10 per cent. Though the Act prescribed the levy of surcharge in terms of annas, later on actually when that was put into force, they worked it on the basis of percentage. But that does not matter very much because working on percentage is much more convenient and is comparable with the other States in India. As I said, none of the industries was taxed to the extent of the maximum that was allowed by the Act, *i.e.*, at the rate of two pies, except the cinema industry. I have got a comparative statement; according to the Act the rate was brought up to ·45 *plus* ·045 from ·45. Where it was 10 pies, it was brought to 10 pies *plus* 1 pie.

2-30 P.M.

And none of the industries as a matter of fact felt it to be a burden though we have been charging them all the while. The amount of tax that we have been able to collect on that basis is of the order of Rs. 12 lakhs. That is the surcharge that we have collected from the industries. Now it is proposed to levy a surcharge of 20 per cent on these industries. 20 per cent on the basic rate that has been charged on these industries will give to the State an additional income of Rs. 12 lakhs.

A MEMBER.—But that is not contemplated at all in this Bill.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I am only explaining it. This Bill is an amendment to the Act which empowers us to levy a surcharge on the current consumed by industries and other consumers here. But that Act limits the amount of surcharge that can be levied to only 2 pies at the rate of 20 per cent in some cases and only in very few cases the 2 pies limit will be exceeded. In the case of cinema industry only it will go up to as much as 4 pies. But none of the other industries will have to pay as much amount as 4 pies. I will just read a few figures—I will not take much time of the House but I think it would be interesting—and show what the bigger industries would be paying.

Textile Mills.—Hitherto they have been paying for net power at 4 pies. Hereafter they will be paying .54 anna. This is just a little over 6 pies per unit. For bare power they will be paying ·78 of an anna, which will be just a little over $\frac{3}{4}$th of an anna.

Industry like Mysore Commercial Union.—Now paying .7 of an anna. Hereafter it will be paying .84 of an anna.

Hindustan Aircraft.—It is now paying .7 of an anna and hereafter it will be paying .9 of an anna; it will be a little less than one anna.

Kolar Gold Fields.—They have been paying almost the lowest. But this is an old and longstanding industry. The low rate they are paying is .49 of an anna which is less than half an anna. At 10 per cent increase it will be .539 of an anna but hereafter they will be paying .588 of an anna, which is just a little over 6 pies. I do not know whether it will work out to 7 pies.

Mysore Sugar Factory.—This is an institution of which all of us should be very proud. It is paying at present at .66 of an anna. It will hereafter pay at .792 of an anna which is very near to .8. I am sure there will not be any complaint from the sugar industry that we are taxing them very much.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory.—It is now paying at 9 pies and it will be paying hereafter at .9 of an anna, which is less than one anna.

Bhadra and Tunga and Nugu Construction Works.—They are now paying at one anna. Hereafter they will be paying at 1.24 pies.

In all these industries, there is not one industry which will be paying as much as 2 pies surcharge except as I said the cinema industry and I hope they will not complain though many of us are cinema goers because it gives an hour's diversion. At present they are paying at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas but hereafter they will be paying at 2 annas 10 pies. It is only in respect of cinema industry that this limit of 4 pies that we are fixing in this Bill will be reached. All the other industries will have an increase of a very small fraction of an anna.

In the case of the Mysore Chemicals it would be .14 of an anna. In the case of Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers it will be .025 of an anna. In none of these cases you will find that they reach as much as 2 pies. But we found it necessary to have that provision so that we can also charge the cinema industry which is very thriving and which is a paying industry. (*A Voice*: What about Bhadravathi ?) Yes, I am sorry I forgot about it. (After looking into the file) I do not have the exact figures in this file. (*A Voice*: Any exemption granted to it ?) No, no. No exemption is given to anybody. I do not have any figures here for Bhadravathi. I will be able to get it sometime later.

But there is another thing which may be somewhat interesting to you and that is the rate that we are charging for supply to Kollegal and Hindupur and other places. We will be charging them extra of .54 in the case of Hindupur for the first 100,000 kilowatts and then it goes down to .36 of anna. And I am sure they will not complain about this.

Now, I have shown in some detail the increase in surcharge that will be effected by adopting this amendment and by raising the rates of surcharge from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, the income will come to somewhere near Rs. 12 lakhs.

Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—May I know the total consumption by Government industries in kilowatts ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I do not have that information with me. But such of the few Government industries that are making considerable use of electric current are now paying very good rates and they will also pay this surcharge. They are not exempted from this surcharge at all.

The total increase in the revenue will be in the order of Rs. 12 lakhs. It will not go very far to enable us to get at somewhere near 4 per cent return. But that does not matter. The most important thing is this: we will be charging a reasonable rate for industries that are capable of paying and we will be charging them still almost a rate which is less than the rate charged by our neighbouring States. With these few words of introduction, I place this bill before you for consideration. It is a very modest Bill. It is a very reasonable Bill and I am sure the House will support it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> "That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—I want some information from the Hon'ble Minister. He was just giving out the different rates prevailing in the different States in the neighbourhood. What is the cost of production per unit in Madras, Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal and other places for which he has collected figures and whether all those industries there are owned by the State or by private enterprises?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—By industries you mean consuming industries?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—No, no. Electrical industries.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—We should congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have rivers like Sharavati in the State which are in a position to give us electric current. Madras has Pykara which is a recent one. Hence the electrical industries in Madras and Bombay have been charging different surcharge rates depending upon the method of production of current. If they are getting it from Pykara or from Mettur they are charging a lower surcharge rate, which is near 15 per cent, which is not very low. It is not lower than ours. In Bombay probably they produce current from hydro-electric installations. In Madras, as you know, some of them are Government institutions like our own. There are some, which are very few, which are now private thermal units; because, as you are all aware, the Madras Government have been taking possession of all electric generating units in the State. You might have heard that very many municipalities have been producing power from thermal units. But Government are going ahead and are taking possession of all these units. In Bombay there are some private industries and they are charging 30 per cent.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Can the Hon'ble Minister not give us figures relating to the cost of production per unit?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I am sorry I am not able to give the exact cost of production in Madras and Bombay.

*Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Sir, I must confess I have not been able to agree with the logic of the arguments advanced by the Electricity Minister. He is an electrifying and good-looking man. Whatever it is, he has made it clear to us by saying that the income from the electric installations is not adequate. I do not know whether he has taken into consideration the present stock that is available and the future availability of the electric current. In respect of a capital work, the return in the beginning will be low. If a line is drawn to an area and only 10 installations (pump sets) are given the capacity there would be to the tune of 100 watts. Later on probably the expenditure will be so much less and income very much more. If you take into consideration the areas where the return was only 1 per cent they would in the natural course become areas which would give a return of 10 per cent. There are areas where the income is as much as 30 per cent. There

(SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.)

are areas where the income is 75 per cent. When this is the case, what is the maximum amount of electricity that we can produce from Jog and how much of it will be consumed by various industries will be a thing that will have to be calculated ultimately. I would therefore submit that the calculation of figures has been made rather too prematurely. We cannot on the basis of that say that Mysore is not getting a good return in the investment that it has made. When a few installations are put up, it is a capital work; it is not by taxation that we should do it. It is by investing capital that we will have to put up installations. If we are going to instal new electric works in places like Shimsha or Honnemaradu, it should be done by investing new capital and not by levying fresh taxes and taking that amount for being utilised for that purpose. It is not a correct principle of taxation at all.

DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I did not say that at all. I say that capital must be invested.

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Therefore, in earlier stages an installation does not pay and the argument that it is not paying now is not justified because we have invested half of the capital out of 22 crores very recently. They will have to pay themselves in due course. We cannot begin to count profits even before the work is completed. Therefore depreciation should not be taken to the tune of 60 to 70 lakhs now alone because they are not yet finalised. It is only after the work is finalised that you will have to take depreciation into account.

Another factor that we have to take into consideration is: to adopt one system of 10 per cent whether a certain industry is paying or not is also detrimental and the way to ruination of that industry. We will have to take each industry by itself; make a comprehensive survey and see whether certain industry is paying. That is why the system of giving exemption or giving reduced rates was contemplated in the Act. Supposing we want to encourage certain industry. In the initial stages we might be giving power for that industry at a very low rate. Supposing after a period, we know that that industry is paying very well—for example to the Belagola Factory, we do give at a certain low rate and the lowest imaginable and even at less than cost price. Now it is paying a dividend of 6 per cent. Should it still be continued at such a low rate is a matter for consideration. Similarly wherever we supply this electricity for Government purpose we will have to consider such aspects.

The Hon'ble Minister was saying that he would consider this as a business proposition. This industry if it is run on business lines, how much would it pay? Will that apply to Government industries? Will that not apply to Bhadravathi? If you charge on business lines, how much profit are they making is a consideration. You cannot for all time go on giving them at such low rates even when they are making huge profits. And again, what you are making is, irrespective of the income or the yield or the capacity to run, the same 10 per cent is to be increased to 20 per cent. Wherever they are paying low rates, they are continuing to pay. On that rate 10 or 20 per cent will be very small. And my Hon'ble friend was arguing, without investigating, that the cinema is the most thriving industry. I do not know. If you ask the proprietor of a bus line, he would say that is is not a productive undertaking. I would like the Hon'ble the Minister for Electricity to take over these cinemas and run and see whether they are really productive. What is happening is, the rates have gone on increasing from time to time so that they are now double or treble the original rates. Where the rate has been stagnant, they are asked to pay only a small amount. This cinema industry which was paying 1 anna originally, was asked to increase it to two annas; then it was further increased to 2½ annas and now the surcharge will be 2 pies on that 2½ annas. Is there any logic in these things. K. G. F. Companies are asked to pay only as much as the cinema even

-ough the gold mining is more remunerative than cinema industry. You are going to ask them also to pay only 20 per cent surcharge and certainly they are not asked to pay anything more. You already know how they take away surplus money, how they dupe us and how they deceive us. They are asked to pay a nominal sum and get away with all other advantages. This is how they are duping us. If only the rate is revised to one anna in their case, it will be 60 lakhs and all the 30 lakhs we will get in this alone. Like that each industry will have to be taken into consideration and the rate should be revised. It is from time immemorial that they have been enjoying this low rate and you are levying a surcharge of 20 per cent over that. That is why I submit that while conceding that there is need for increasing surcharge, at the same time, I say, we must also augment our revenue by revising the rates wherever they are low. What you have been doing is, you keep the rates at the same level and you are trying to levy a surcharge which is incorrect. When you are getting huge profits from Bhadravathi works, if you had only levied electricity charges at the same rate as levied to other industries, namely, at 1 anna, you would have got more revenue for the State. When you say you are speaking here as a business man, with the responsibility for running the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, would you not just look into this aspect and see that this rate also is increased proportionately and levy charge afterwards. Is it not correct ? Similarly, should you not institute an enquiry as to the paying capacity of each industry and if need be give exemptions in cases where it is deserved ? What I am saying is, the basic rates themselves will have to be revised, apart from the surcharge, wherever there is necessity and it is possible to augment our revenue and improve it for the benefit of the State. Without doing that, supposing you go on saying on the basis of what is the quantum of electricity that is still available. If all the electricity that you produce is sold out, it is only then that you can assess the exact revenue and it is only then that you can say so much is invested and so much is the return. You have not taken that into consideration now. Without taking that into consideration, you cannot say at once that it is quite reasonable and that we should increase our income. Therefore, Sir, what I submit is, while amendment from 2 to 4 is one thing, your levy of a slab rate from 10 to 20 per cent irrespective of the paying capacity of that industry would not be correct. Sir, therefore I submit that you will have to take into consideration the paying capacity and you will have to revise the basic rates suitably and increase your revenue.

At the same time, in this connection I would like to bring to your notice that our establishment charges are heavy and how it compares with the establishment employed in the neighbouring Provinces, whether it is sufficient or more than sufficient, or whether there is a possibility of reducing the overall expenditure, are also the points for consideration.

The Hon'ble the Minister was arguing that Nature gave us Cauvery, gave us Sharavathi and in another place he was saying that he was a business man. He is trying to compare and say whatever Nature has given, we should not enjoy. It is not correct, Sir. When we consider that Nature has given us certain things, it should be for the good of the people and at as low a rate as possible. Here, because you are building reservoirs and drawing out water from there, the expenditure must naturally be less. If the expenditure is more, it is because you have not harnessed these things properly. Your expenditure on establishment charges is rather too heavy and you have not sold out the bulk of electricity that you are producing. You are showing low rates of income. Therefore, what I would suggest is : do not put your figures of income so low and say that it cannot be increased ; it is yet a child and you must wait till it grows into full manhood and it is only then that you can expect it to be in full earning capacity. Therefore the figures that you have quoted do not apply in this case and it is not correct.

(SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.)

3 P.M.

Again, Sir, I may repeat that it is very essential to revise the rates and to bring it on a par with all other private industries. Industries that are run by Government cannot now claim that they want exemption or they want reduced rates. You must also become businesslike. It must be businesslike and the balance-sheet must be placed before this House and you must ask us where we can cut down our expenditure and where we can increase our revenues. Another thing is, this God given gift has been utilised for improving the food situation in the country. Therefore the levy may be to the detriment of the people. The food problem has not yet been solved; we are still in a doubtful position. We have not yet made a thorough survey as to what would be our position next year; whether God would give us bountiful rainfall next year we are not sure. Therefore, we must wait and see whether this increase in electric charges would be in the interest of the country or detrimental to the interest of the country. Again, Sir, the Government itself is thinking of doubling the rate for commercial crop.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—Sir, Sri Bheemappa Naik may continue his speech after lunch.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—I have no objection.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3-30.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Two Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Sri Bheemappa Naik is not here. Sri Narayana Reddy may speak.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepalli—Gudibanda).—Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. It is really ridiculous and cruel on the part of the Government to have brought this Bill especially to levy the tax on irrigatian and agriculture.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—This Bill does not relate to agriculture.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—Sir, with regard to industries, if you raise the tax, it is but natural that the cost of production will definitely rise and it will lead to throwing out the labourers even. Sir, certain instances were quoted, especially the Kolar Gold Fields. The rate that they pay is very low; you raise it. After all they are foreigners who take the money. You raise it to such an extent that they are driven out from here; we have no objection. But, with regard to several other smaller industries, you must see that it is maintained as it is; maintain *status quo*. Kindly do not think of raising the rate of the smaller industries. I oppose this Bill, Sir.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—I oppose this Bill, Sir. According to this Bill, the surcharge is to be enhanced from two pies per unit to four pies. This increase is desired to be uniform on all types of consumption. Sir, in Mysore State we are producing 140,000 K.W. of electric power. We have Shimsha, Siva and Jog Hydro-Electric Works and from all these three works put together, we are generating 142,000 K.W. At present we have been able to sell 115,000 K.W. only and we have still nearly 27,000 K.W. to spare, to be sold. If you are able to sell it, perhaps the hydro-electric scheme would not have resulted in a loss. Sir, I think, we are producing hydro-electric current at the rate of about ·55 of an anna. When we were generating it at Siva, it was possible to generate power at about three pies per unit. Now, after the enterprise of Jog, the cost of generation has increased a little and the generation works out to about ·55 of an anna. The distribution cost, the transmission cost and the generation cost, all these three things put together would cost to the State somewhere about one anna per unit. But, we are selling it to some industries at two pies per unit. In fact, we are under-selling a large quantity of power. Why should the ordinary tax-payer pay for the under-selling? The Government, instead of introducing this piece of legislation, should have introduced

a Bill to revise the tariff and see that they do not sell lower than the cost of production itself. Well, Sir, there are certain industries for which the Government are selling at the rate of 0·16 of an anna and these industries are declaring huge dividends. To Binny Mills you are selling at the rate of about ·5 of an anna per unit and they are declaring 20 per cent dividend. The Sugar Company, the Kolar Gold Fields and to several such industries power has been supplied at rates far lower than the cost of production and the common man is made to bear that burden. Sir, by the introduction of this surcharge. you are simply making the man who is enjoying power supply at the rate of .5 of an anna to further enjoy and he who is paying 2½ annas, to pay still more. Just now Sri Bheemappa Naik was referring to the consumption in cinema theatres. The theatre is paying to-day 2½ annas per unit. By this, he will also be made to pay the same surcharge. The other industries that are paying to-day only two pies when your cost of production is one anna per unit, are also made to pay the same surcharge. In the original Act, according to section 3 of the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act of 1950, I do not know whether there has been any provision empowering Government to exempt the domestic and irrigational consumption. Whatever it may be, Sir, I wish to point out that such a levy is not proper. You will not be realising much revenue but you will be unnecessarily putting all these people into trouble in maintaining this discrepancy and this disparity in the tariff. So, I would urge on Government to take the question of revision of rate and see whether they cannot raise to such a level that the supply is made at least at the cost at which they produce. By cost of production I mean, cost of generation, cost of distribution and cost of transmission.

All these things put together will form one figure and the selling rate must be above rather than below that. I am placing all these facts before the Government because they have been running the hydro-electric scheme on monopoly basis and not on commercial basis. No one else can supply power except the Government. So having that right of monopoly and not using it properly is criminal. They should rather see that the ordinary consumer is given relief. Instead of giving relief to him, additional surcharges are proposed to be levied on him. I will just give an instance. Take the case of domestic lighting. Just now the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that this surcharge may not be applicable to domestic consumption and for consumption in respect of irrigation. I hope it is true. Further, for every unit of power that is consumed in a house for lighting purposes, we are now paying 4 annas per unit. Your cost of production is somewhere about 1 anna per unit. You are therefore making a profit out of it. To what extent ? Three hundred per cent. For a cost of one anna you are selling power to ordinary domestic users at 4 annas per unit. Clean three annas profit you are making.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).—Are you sure that the cost of generation is one anna per unit ?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The cost of generation, as it is today, if generation is to be understood in its strict sense, may not be more than ·55 of an anna.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—It is far less.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Prior to Jog Hydro-Electric Works, when Sivasamudram was the generating station, the cost of generating was somewhere about 3 pies per unit. Now after undertaking the Jog, the cost of production has increased a little. But I assume that the entire cost of production is one anna, because it includes the cost of generation, cost of transmission and cost of distribution.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Let the Minister concerned give some idea as to the total cost of production.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I have asked him so that I may correct myself. But I am assuming that it will not be more than one anna per unit. Government are collecting from the ordinary domestic consumer at 4 annas per unit. They get 3 annas profit for one anna cost.

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

Further, the domestic user has to deposit with the Government a certain amount called 2 mmd. This amount remains with the Electrical Department for ever. An amount to the tune of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs can be accounted under this head. They are not paying even a single pie by way of interest on this to the user. Because they have the right of supply by monopoly, when any arrears fall due, the next day the department disconnects. The Department makes the consumer to pay a default fee of one rupee to reconnect. You have thus subjected him to this hardship; you have his money to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs and still you subject him to pay the reconnection fee. That is because you feel that you have got the monopoly and you can do whatever you want to do. This must go. If you are a businessman, run it on commercial lines.

Then, you are selling 115,000 kilowatts of power while you generate 142,000 kilowatts. You are spending money for generating 142,000 kilowatts but sell only 115,000 kilowatts of power.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Not 142,000 but 120,000.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—For the present you have got that much power generated, namely, 142,000 kilowatts and you are selling only 115,000 kilowatts. You will have spent for the generation of 142,000 kilowatts and you are collecting money for consumption of 115,000 kilowatts. That does not justify that you should levy an additional surcharge. The industrialist who is paying only 2 pies per unit of power is allowed to continue to pay the same charge, while a domestic consumer continues to pay 4 annas per unit for ordinary lighting in his house. You produce power at our cost and under-sell it. Therefore I suggest that the rate at which the power is sold must be much higher than what it costs to produce. The industrialists are consuming power to the extent of 90% of the total consumption and only about 10% or perhaps a little more is used by the domestic user and for the irrigation pumps. If the Hon'ble Minister can give us some figures about the total consumption of power, the proportion of the domestic consumption, the extent of consumption by the irrigation pumps and by the industrialist, perhaps I would be in a better position to offer further remarks. The domestic user is paying 4 annas per unit when the cost of production, *i.e.*, the cost of generation, the cost of transmission and everything else, comes to one anna. You are allowing the industrialist to consume power by paying you only 2 pies per unit, which is far below the cost of production. And for production you spend out of the general revenue collected and thus under-sell to some industries which are making huge profit. This surcharge will not solve your problem. On the other hand, please revise your tariff; ascertain how much it costs you to produce and give him a little margin. I do not grudge that. For all town municipalities for street lighting you insist that you want 10% return; for rural electrification you say: "Unless it gives 7 1/2 per cent return I am not going to sanction the estimate"; and for malnad improvement in rural parts, you say: "Unless it gives us 5% return, we do not sanction the estimate"; and then how is it you are losing uuder the Hydro-Electric scheme. From the estimates for the year 1954-55 it can be seen that the Government may sustain a loss of Rs. 13 lakhs. Now Revenue is 75 lakhs and provision is made for paying 88 lakhs towards interest charges. How can you lose? It is because you are giving electric current at rock-bottom price. I suspect one thing. I think the Government are not capable of revising those rates, because they have entered into agreement with the industries. These agreements run for several years—30 to 40 years. I believe they will be prevented from revising the agreement and therefore they must have thought of this method to increase the surcharge. If you are sure that you can revise those rates, the first thing to do is to withdraw the Bill and then revise the tariff in such a manner as to give relief to the domestic user and the agri-

culturist and to upgrade the very low rate charged to the Industries.

Business of the House (re: Money Bills).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Sri Mohamed Imam raised an objection about bills being taken up today and tomorrow. I promised to give my ruling at 3-30. I feel that Sri Mohamed Imam was under the impression that the Speaker had appointed only two days, today and tomorrow, for discussion on all the financial Bills. I think we need not entertain that apprehension. He has selected these two days for discussing these bills under Government Business. At one stage Sri Palaniyappan raised an objection and on the objection raised the Speaker selected, instead of taking up the Bills for consideration immediately, 15th and 16th. It does not mean that we should finish all the bills today and tomorrow.

We have taken up this Bill. Let us watch the progress of Bills today and tomorrow. I think on the face of it it looks as though we may have to take up some of these Bills after the Budget is passed.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am satisfied now, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Whatever Bills you can finish you can finish.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Thank you, Sir. I am going to Mysore with a peaceful mind.

THE MYSORE ELECTRICITY (TAXATION ON CONSUMPTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL—(*Contd.*)

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Sir, I wanted to finish my speech from what I left.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—You did not come in time and therefore you have lost your chance.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—The lift was responsible for my not coming in time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—At any rate I am not responsible.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—I have no objection, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—It will create a bad precedent.

Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—It is better that we view this Bill from the standpoint of the Budget speech delivered by the Chief Minister on 5th March 1954. In page 31 of the speech he has enumerated the several items of taxation, and afterwards in one or two paras he has substantiated the grounds on which these taxation measures were introduced. Out of the eight items of taxation, one is the increase in the rate of electricity consumption per unit from two pies to four pies to cover up the deficit gap of nearly 3 crores. One of the reasons for the introduction of this measure is to bridge the deficit. As per the statement made by the Hon'ble the Minister in charge of the Bill, they are only getting Rs. 12 lakhs by this additional taxation. If the taxation policy is to be judged from this particular Bill, I am afraid it is not based on sound financial policy or on accepted fiscal arrangement. Why I am making this particular remark is for the following reasons. At one point in the Chief Minister's speech, it goes to show that the deficit is to the extent of three crores and odd. At another point the speech is vehement with regard to taxation measures and it is said that it is possible to cover the deficit to the extent of one crore and odd. At the last part of the speech, towards the end, it is said that the Budget is still to be balanced to the tune of two crores. If it is not possible to cover the deficit by these taxation measures, I fail to see what the policy is on which these measures are designed. If the policy is to fill up the gap by these measures, then it would have been understandable. But all these eight measures put together would give only one crore and odd and still two crores would be left over uncovered.

4.P.M.

And, Sir, if the taxation policy inaugurated is just to fill in this little gap, I ask why should we attempt this by collecting 12 lakhs, 20 lakhs and 15 lakhs of rupees only here and there

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(Sri M. LINGANNA.)

and leave a wide gap uncovered. It would have been better if you had left this particular deficit which is nearly to the tune of three crores as it is. As it was announced or made known to us by some Hon'ble Members, that although the last year's Budget that was placed before us was a deficit, actually it had turned out to be a surplus Budget according to actuals. Here in this Budget that is placed before us, as properly and correctly observed by one Hon'ble Member, by looking into the figures on receipts side and comparing them to the expenditure side, and when we view them in the background of actuals 1952-53, even a layman who is not an expert in budgeting can understand that there is a lot of under-estimation on the receipts side and inflated figures on the expenditure side. Sir, if really the Budget figures are properly balanced, taking into account the actuals for 1952-53, I believe that we could have added nearly one crore of rupees to the receipts side and if we had cut down the inflated expenditure, probably they could have cut down 50 lakhs and even more. In this point of view, I can definitely say that the Budget that is presented to us is deficit, not to the extent of 3 crores as has been made out, but really by about a crore or crore and a half. Sir, we know that most of the States in the Republic of India have presented their Budgets; and I think with the exception of one or two, most of the Budgets are deficit and it is not the case only with the State of Mysore, but almost all the States are facing deficit Budgets.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—That is too general. In your general discussion on the Budget I think you have covered all these points. You can only speak on this particular Bill.

SRI M. LINGANNA.—I am only trying to prove a particular point that this particular measure was not at all necessary in view of the facts that I am going to adduce. So, Sir, the deficit Budget that we are facing now as the other States are facing, is due to the fact that we have accepted the Five-Year Plan. No doubt the Five-Year Plan that was being hammered out at the Centre has to be executed at the State level by the State Government. And to the extent they are going to help us in this endeavour a proportionate amount has to be shared by the State Government and to a certain extent the income or the expenditure of the State would have to be expanded more. So, Sir, the Five-Year Plan which probably has been drawn up after consultation with the State Government imposed a heavy burden on the State and the income will be depleted to a certain extent. We need not be disheartened at this. After all the deficit has arisen because of the Five-Year Plan we have accepted. But on that account alone can we substantiate the present fiscal measure is a point at issue ?

So far as the present Bill is concerned, Sir, it arises out of the taxation policy of the Government and it is said that return from this tax will be in the order of about 12 lakhs and this in my opinion is not a good ground on which we can force the people to pay 2 pies more per unit. Sir, I asked the Government the total amount of power that the several Government industries are consuming in the State and that information was not supplied. But from the figures that I have been able to collect just now, the Iron and Steel Factory is consuming electrical energy at a cost of Rs. 38,85,600; and coal to the extent of Rs. 65,61,300 and this figure 38 lakhs and odd works out to 9·8 per cent of the total expenditure of this concern. Now, Sir, as is evidenced by the figures, what is the state of affairs in regard to the industries and supplies in the State of Mysore ? The Industries and Supplies accounts of 1952-53 show 479·66 lakhs on the receipts side and on the expenditure side 401·77 lakhs; and during 1954-55, I find on the receipts side 652·9 lakhs and on the expenditure side 639·44 lakhs. Sir, it has been a well known fact that the industries run and managed by the Government are not at all yielding income that is expected of them; and in this particular instance, namely, the Iron and Steel Factory, if you double the rates, the revenue that you are getting from this particular

industry on electric charges would be about 19·6 per cent of the total money spent. It is just like taking one rupee from the Industries and Supplies Department and putting on the Electrical Department And I do not know how far this will work on the industrial policy of the State. I believe the same is the position in regard to other industries, not only managed by Government but others also. We have developed industries, for the last so many years; they need a lot of encouragement.

[Sri G. Basappa in the Chair.]

So, Sir, this particular Bill which seeks to enhance the rate of consumption of power per unit from two pies to four pies is not only opposed to sound taxation policy but also it would retard the domestic consumption. I believe the domestic consumption in the State is not at a high level. Most of the people who are living in cities are not accustomed to the use of electricity for domestic purposes and even among those who use electricity, most of them are hotel proprietors. But when this rate is enhanced.....

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—The rate for domestic heating circuits still remains at the same old rate. It is not disturbed.

Sri M. LINGANNA.—I stand corrected, Sir. With regard to the other clauses, this particular enhancement would also prove a bit hard. And what would be the real effect, Sir, if this amount of 12 lakhs of rupees had not been collected ? That is also a matter that we have to consider. As I said, it would not help us to fill up the gap which is big to any substantial extent, while it would only result in hardship to the people. So, Sir, my opinion is that this bill which only seeks to get a revenue of 12 lakhs, could have been kept back at least for one or two years more and after having watched the development of industries and the income, we could have resorted to this particular enhancement. So, Sir, I would say that this particular taxation measure is not based on any regulated taxation policy or fiscal policy and I believe that the measure is not timely. I close with these words.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—Sir, when a series of Hon'ble Members have opposed this Bill, it gives me greater enthusiasm to support it. I find that some of the speakers are not here. Sri Srinivasa Iyengar said that power costs as much as one anna. I am afraid this is incorrect. It costs about ·37 and ·4 of an anna. Here is K. G. F. Company which is getting at 0·49 of an anna. Tax them as heavily as possible!

In 1900 when Sir K. Seshadri Iyer started the electricity scheme, it was possible only on account of the agreement which he entered into with the K.G.F. Mining Companies whereby power was given in the early days at ·15 of an anna; if the K. G. F. Companies had not agreed to take power from Mysore State, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer would have abandoned the electricity scheme altogether. Let us not forget that aspect of the question. The same argument is holding good today. Eight years ago when we took up Jog Power Scheme, Bhadravathi Iron Works was promised power supply at a cheap rate. We said to Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, 'if you can use as much electricity as possible, we shall give you current at 0.1 of an anna.' It is a written agreement which I have had the pleasure to see last month.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Is that a private company ?

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—I am only saying this. Bhadravathi Iron Works would not have cared to put up an electrical furnace and other sections of the steel plant but for the fact that electrical power was promised to be supplied at 0.1 of an anna. Well, it is but right that we have invested large sums of money and we must get a corresponding return from this capital outlay. But in doing so, let us not forget that large consumers like the K.G.F. Companies and the Iron and Steel Works are giving a reasonable rate and consume nearly 50 per cent of the power generated; it is but right that they must be classified in a class by themselves. It is no good saying that because a man in Bangalore burns three or four lamps and is

(Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.)

charged 4 annas per unit while Bhadravathi and K.G.F. are paying very much less, bring them on the same level and either bring down the rates that the Bangalore man is paying or raise the rates of Bhadravathi or K.G.F. This is an argument which is not fair.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Nobody wants to treat them on a par.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—Let us not make a mistake. The larger the consumption, the greater the benefit he seeks from the generating company. So much so that in some parts of India where generating cost goes beyond 8 pies per unit, many industries are seriously considering the question of having their own thermal stations. Of course, we have neither coal nor fuel and that situation may not arise here. What is the benefit a large consumer is getting? He consumes the current day and night; his load condition is very satisfactory. In view of these facts, he deserves and he claims certain special consideration. Of course, as some Hon'ble members said, these are old rates and they may need some revision; I agree with this; it is but right. We as members of this Hon'ble House should make an appeal to Government that a question of revision of rates is one that should engage their immediate attention. That is a different point. The Bill is simply concerned with increase of surcharge from two pies to four pies. To me it seems, this does not need so much of discussion. I request the Hon'ble Members of this House to give their wholehearted support to this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗತಾನೆ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ 37 ಆಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯರೆನ್ಹಾಸ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬಜೆಟ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ 127 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖರ್ಚಿತ್ತು, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅದು 155 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಆಗಿದೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗೆ 28 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಯ 217 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿದ್ದುದು 228 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 11 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿದೆ. ನಿಪ್ಪಳ ನಷ್ಟ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 17 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ರಿವೈಜ್ಡ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಿನಲ್ಲೂ ದಾಮಾಷಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ 17 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರೂ ಫಾಯಿದೆಯೇನೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಬ್ಬಿಡೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯರೆನ್ಹಾಸ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಲಾರರು. ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ನಮಗೆ ನುಮಾರು 3 ಕಾಸಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಿನ 1/3 ಭಾಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಾದುದು, ಅಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಡಾ॥ ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ.—ಟೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೈಲ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ .65, ಆದರಮೇಲೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್; ಕೆ. ಜಿ.-ಎಫ್. ಗೆ .49., ಇದರಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ 10 ರಷ್ಟು ನರ್‌ಘಾರ್ಜು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿ .539 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ದಿವಸ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರಿಗೂ ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ luxury ಯಾಗಿದೆ.—ಮುಂದೆ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಕತ್ತರಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗೇನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಓಬರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಾದ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟಿನಂತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಹೊಂದುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಭಾರ ಹೊರಿಸಿ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ, ಕಡಮೆದರ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದು—ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆ? 1902ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಧ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದು; ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅದೇ ದರದಂತೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು, ಅಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಧಾಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಈಗ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ಅರ್ಧಾಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನರ್‌ಘಾರ್ಜು ಹಾಗಿ ಶೇಕಡ 10ರಷ್ಟು ಏರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡರೆ .58 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಳಬರಿಗೆ 3/5 ಆಣೆ ಅಥವಾ 7 ಕಾನು ಬೀಳುಹುದು. 7 ಕಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುವಾಗ ಬಾಕಿಯವರಿಗೆ 4 ಆಣೆ ಹಾಕುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟು. ಶೇಕಡ 90 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಗೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಧಾಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಮಿಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದೆಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಈಗ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ನೂಕ್ಕವಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಈಗ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಎರಡು ಕಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಹಾಕುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ

ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಮ್ಯೂಂಚೆನೆನ್ಸ್ ಥಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಏನಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಮ್ಯೂಂಚೆನೆನ್ಸ್ ಥಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡ ರಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಸಹ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಡಿಪ್ರೀಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಈಗ ಆಗಿರುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ನೋಡಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡುವ ತತ್ವ ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಬಲ್ಕಿಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. 6 ಕಾನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ, 4 ಆಣೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೀಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರಬಹುದೆ? ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೆಲವು .125 ಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ಡಾ॥ ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ.—ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಚೆಕ್ಕ್ ಜೈಲ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುವುದು, ಹೀಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ದರ ಹಾಕಿ. ಆಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸೋಣ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಬನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ರಿವೈಜ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಸಾಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತರಬಹುದು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have heard for and against this Bill. This Bill seeks to amend the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill of 1950. Sir, it is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill is brought to raise the level of taxation in the direction of the rates obtaining in some of the other States of India. I am really surprised at it. The Government says that just because the rates are higher in the other States, they want to raise it here also; whereas in the case of other Bills, our Government seeks to raise the taxes higher than the prevailing taxes in the other States. For example, the surcharge on cloth. They raise it even to higher than the prevailing rate in the other Provinces. Though I have to support, I want to make certain observations from the point of view of the labourer. Sri Mascarenhas, as an industrialist, as a benevolent industrialist, spoke and supported the measure. Is he going to assure the labourer that he would not be thrown out to-morrow?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—How?

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—If you raise the rate, the cost of production will be raised. For example, the Binny Mills. They may be paying 3 or 4 lakhs every year. Supposing this is doubled.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—This is only a surcharge.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—All right. He has to pay double the surcharge that he is paying at present which means he would be getting less profit. So, naturally, he will think of retrenching the labour and the staff. Nowadays we are hearing in every country, proprietors, capitalists are throwing out some of the employees on some pretext or the other, stating that the cost of production is high, there is slump in the market and so on. Now, if this Bill is passed, I am afraid, they will have to throw out more and more employees. That means more unemployment in the country. Our Chief Minister was kind enough to say in his speech that he wants to solve the unemployment problem and he wants to find work to the agriculturists and other workers in industries.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Is it your argument that by removing all electric charges and giving power free of cost to the industries, we will be solving unemployment problem because the capitalist will get more profit and he can employ more labourers? There is the Labour Act which will safeguard the interests of the labourers. They cannot be thrown out like that. Sir, this is a farfetched argument which I cannot understand.

4-30. P.M.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—He has to circumvent the laws prevailing in the country just to give more employment. As against his own speech in the Budget we find

(Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.)

before our very eyes that some more workers have been thrown out. I am sure you will hear by the next session of the Assembly, if the Bill is passed, there will be more unemployment and also demonstration here. It would have been better if this Bill had not been brought forward. As my friends said, in the case of two or three big industries, namely, the Kolar Gold Fields, even though we enhance the rate they may not suffer. But small industries will be hit hard and they require to be protected. In Bangalore there are very many minor industries. They have to be protected. If assurance is given to the labourers that they will not be thrown out and that there will be no more unemployment, I am sure everyone of us will support this Bill. But it is not so; we are afraid that this Bill will cause more unemployment among the labourers, because there is slump in the market. You are aware of all that. The Mysore Manufacturing Machinery Co. is a small industry. But every year it is throwing out about 150 persons, because its products are not sold in the market. There is so much of competition for the article manufactured there.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Under Section 4 of the Act, it is provided that the Government may reduce the rate and give exemptions to certain industries.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—With these few words I support the Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ—ಹೊಸ ನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ನಾಗನಗೌಡರು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

"ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ತತ್ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನವಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯು ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ".

ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇರಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಕಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ವಾದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೇವಲ ಸಣ್ಣದು ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೂ ಎರಡು ಕಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಎಂದು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು; ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಇದನ್ನು ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.—'ಕಾನು' ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. Is it one-twelfth of an anna ?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಕಾನು ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥ ವಿವರಣೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾನು ಎಂದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ pice ಅಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಆಣೆಗೆ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಾನು ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾನು ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ 1952-53, 1953-54 ಮತ್ತು 1954-55ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 1952-53 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದ ಆದಾಯ 89.73 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಅದಾಜುಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯ 75.06 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ತೆರಬೇಕಾದ ಬಡ್ಡಿ 88 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 13 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is not correct.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Interest plus Depreciation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಎರಡು ಕಾನು ಸರ್ ಛಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿ

ದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು *Laissez faire* economy ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವೇ ನೆಂದರೆ : ಈಗ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು ಏನಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಂಪೊರೆರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು (ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ.)—ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮನವಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದರೆ 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚೆಂಪೊರೆರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ 15—20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಜೋಗ್, ಶಿಂಷಾ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳೂ ಒದಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. – ಜೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಓಡಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ; ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲೇ ದುಡಿದು ಸಾಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಟ್ರಾಲ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಓಡಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಟ್ರಾಲ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಓಡಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘಟಿತವಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಈ 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 24 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದೀತು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರೆ 1947ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನಿಜವಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಏನಿದೆ ? ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಏನಿದೆ ! ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು, 'ಹಾಗಾದಮೇಲೆ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲಬಂದಿದೆ, ಚೆಂಪೊರೆರಿ ಆಗಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಪರ್ಮನೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ,—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಾರದು, ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು' ಎಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲ, ರೀತಿ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೇರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳು—ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ —ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನವಾಲು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿ ನಾನು ತೆರವುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ನೀವು ಆ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನಿ.

(ನಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು !)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಮತ್ತೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಇಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ಅಂಶದಮೇಲೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವವರು 'ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು, ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಓಟುಮಾಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಕೇಳಲಿ; ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸೋಣ. – ಆಗ ಈ ಸರ್‌ಚಾರ್ಜು ಇರಲಿ, ಈ ಎರಡು ಕಾನು ಕೊಡಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಜನತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಬಹುಶಃ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಾದ ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ-ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ,-ಅದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು vicious circle ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಡೆ-ನ್ಪಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು-ಹೊರೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಆ ಕಡೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಬದ್ದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಏನು ಪರಿಣಾಮವುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು 'ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಆಯವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ನರಿತೂಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.)

ಗತವಾಗುವ ಮಾತು ಅಂತಿರಲಿ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ನಿರಾಶೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು; ಆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನರ್ಸಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು... ಹಣ ತಮಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನರ್ಸಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಆ ಹಣದ ಪೈಸೆಯೊಂದು ಕಾನನ್ನೂ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯದಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿದ ಖರ್ಚು ಆಗಿದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವೂ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗಿನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಈಗ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದು ವರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Members who have spoken on this Bill have been under the impression that we are not in a position to give relief to those smaller industries that deserve relief, that we are going to treat everybody alike and therefore would cause a lot of dislocation in industries and labour. That is one of the important points mentioned by a number of speakers. I wish to take this opportunity to disillusion their minds about that immediately. You will notice from the Act that is proposed to be amended, there is a provision in it which enables the Government to reduce or even exempt any deserving industry from this surcharge taxation. So, I want the Hon'ble Members to feel free about that. Any industry that deserves the support and special treatment by Government will be taken care of. Then another point that seems to have caused some confusion or doubts rather, in the minds of the Hon'ble Members is that there might be a tax on irrigation pump sets and also lighting. There would not be anything like that at all. Now, as a matter of fact, domestic consumption as such is exempted from this surcharge.

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Irrigation pump sets?

DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—So far as irrigation pump sets are concerned, it is not proposed at present to increase or alter in any way charges on the current that is utilised for raising food crops; but for others like sugarcane will have to be taken care of, but not under this amendment; that will be considered later on. Another point about which most of the members were worried was that we are not charging high rate, reasonably high rate for big industries such as K.G.F., Binny Mills and other industries. But really, this surcharge will affect all these big industries without exception. It is not possible at present, in view of the existence of agreements, to alter the existing basic rates of these big industries. The only way that is possible for us to get more income from these industries is, by taxing the current that is consumed by these industries. Even when the main Act was passed, when 10 per cent surcharge was levied, it was for the purpose of getting more income from these big industries. Some members were saying that our expenses should not be as high as they are and they must be reduced. I can assure them that we will do our best to economise the expenditure to the minimum possible. But, it must be understood that Sivasamudram Hydro-Electric Plant is a very old one and it needs to be replaced. We should not also forget that we have got a lot of these overhead electric lines. Sooner than later we must put them underground. For that capital is needed. It requires a lot of money. Sir, our friend Sri Gopala Gowda was saying that labour is not properly taken care of. I might mention to him, the one thing that attracts my attention is colony houses that are built in most of the places for the labourers that work there. This is one of the ways in which labour is being taken care of. Sir, I think I have covered most of the points that were raised and as Sri Gopala Gowda himself said, this is a

very modest Bill, and I hope the Hon'ble Members will support this and help the Government to tax the industries that can stand the extra taxation.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses. Clause 2.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is:

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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5 P.M.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Sri Nagaiah Reddy has tabled a motion to debate the subject-matter of Question No. 653. He can take up that question.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—What is the subject-matter of that question, Sir?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—It seems it is not in the agenda for today. It should have been included in it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Yes. I think if the Hon'ble Member has no objection, it can be taken up on Wednesday. Generally Wednesdays and Fridays are allotted for discussion on the subject-matter of questions.

Sri NAGAIAH REDDY.—All right, Sir. I have no objection.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for the day and meet again tomorrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Three Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday, the 16th March 1954.

WD 1581—GPB—550—17-4-54